CSC230: Extra Credit

Name: Anibal Ruiz, N00866307

Prof: Steve Ochani.

CONCLUSIONS:

Output:

Selection 20000 Average Time: 105.0666666666666

Bubble 20000 Average Time: 554.8

Merge 20000 Worst Time: 11.0 Quick 20000 Worst Time: 5.0 Bubble 20000 Worst Time: 577.0 Selection 20000 Worst Time: 151.0

Merge 20000 Big O: 72649.38498075992 Quick 20000 Big O: 171452.54855459338 Selection 20000 Big O: 3807106.598984772 Bubble 20000 Big O: 720980.5335255949

Merge 40000 Worst Time: 11.0 Quick 40000 Worst Time: 5.0

Bubble 40000 Worst Time: 2186.0 Selection 40000 Worst Time: 413.0

Merge 40000 Big O: 75848.62812345372 Quick 40000 Big O: 196556.3020227786 Selection 40000 Big O: 3925374.273533164 Bubble 40000 Big O: 726572.575518137

Merge 60000 Average Time: 8.80414814814815

Quick 60000 Average Time: 4.740740740741 Selection 60000 Average Time: 922.9736296296297 Bubble 60000 Average Time: 5039.674666666667

Merge 60000 Worst Time: 11.0 Quick 60000 Worst Time: 5.0

Bubble 60000 Worst Time: 4950.0 Selection 60000 Worst Time: 918.0

Merge 60000 Big O: 108171.79320370188 Quick 60000 Big O: 200888.54145342484 Selection 60000 Big O: 3900436.463655636 Bubble 60000 Big O: 714331.8245939685

Merge 80000 Average Time: 11.786943209876544 Quick 80000 Average Time: 6.649382716049383

Selection 80000 Average Time: 1723.7315753086418

Bubble 80000 Average Time: 9171.37831111111

Merge 80000 Worst Time: 14.0 Quick 80000 Worst Time: 7.0

Bubble 80000 Worst Time: 9452.0 Selection 80000 Worst Time: 2041.0

Merge 80000 Big O: 110547.49031726299 Quick 80000 Big O: 195960.594540439

Selection 80000 Big O: 3712875.0738664465 Bubble 80000 Big O: 697823.1387801777

Merge 160000 Average Time: 23.652462880658437 Quick 160000 Average Time: 13.776625514403293 Selection 160000 Average Time: 6542.848771687243 Bubble 160000 Average Time: 35437.358554074075

Merge 160000 Worst Time: 27.0 Quick 160000 Worst Time: 15.0 Bubble 160000 Worst Time: 35104.0

Selection 160000 Worst Time: 6852.0

Merge 160000 Big O: 116944.86086646852 Quick 160000 Big O: 200777.32227213823 Selection 160000 Big O: 3912668.761469536 Bubble 160000 Big O: 722401.4724725267

Merge 320000 Average Time: 51.043497525377234 Quick 320000 Average Time: 29.11844170096022 Selection 320000 Average Time: 26210.523251445815 Bubble 320000 Average Time: 142041.35723693826

Merge 320000 Worst Time: 59.0 Quick 320000 Worst Time: 29.0

Bubble 320000 Worst Time: 140832.0 Selection 320000 Worst Time: 26575.0

Merge 320000 Big O: 114648.64762737621 Quick 320000 Big O: 200974.62706127038 Selection 320000 Big O: 3906827.765994769 Bubble 320000 Big O: 720916.7948824033

Merge 640000 Average Time: 129.93623316835848 Quick 640000 Average Time: 61.14122944673068 Selection 640000 Average Time: 104356.7015500964 Bubble 640000 Average Time: 566257.0238157959

Merge 640000 Worst Time: 325.0 Quick 640000 Worst Time: 68.0

Bubble 640000 Worst Time: 563564.0 Selection 640000 Worst Time: 108176.0

Merge 640000 Big O: 95001.4912847084 Quick 640000 Big O: 201895.4482043329

Selection 640000 Big O: 3924999.4865291105 Bubble 640000 Big O: 723346.4359344413

MATHEMATICAL RESULTS:

Avg:

For each sort algorithm, you have to run 15 times for each size (20000, 40000...) To get the average, you have to add each time, (stop - start) in millis, the algorithm takes to sort the numbers from 1 to the size of array. That avg have to be divided by 15, the number of repetitions for each algorithm.

Worst Time:

For each time any algorithm sorts the numbers, you compare a variable worst for each sorting to see if it is less than the current time, if it is less then changed that value to the worst variable.

Big O:

For Bubble and Selection: $O(n^2)$, n is the size of the array or the amount of numbers to be sorted to the second.

For merge and quick: 0(n log n), n is the size of the array or the amount of numbers to be sorted.

Each answer has to be divided by the avg time.

The results for big O for bubble and selection sorts must be the worst because they are inefficient. $0(n^2)$

Stack overflow: Because the pattern repetition of code caused by the recursion, the stack used to store memory overflows.

SOmetimes you have to inspect your recursion line by line and understand why the recursion never ends. So the best way to avoid stack overflow is not to use recursion at all. To fix it, it's better to do iteration code.

Heap out of memory: Java is allowed to use a limited amount of memory. One of the memory regions is the heap memory. Based on a research i did in the GeeksofrGeeks and Plumbr pages,, this error will occur when the application attempts to add more data into heap space area, but there is not enough room for it. What is the solution? If the amount of heap you have in your JMV is not enough, then you can allocate more heap. If we wish to solves this problem without changing the heap space, we have to figure out wich part of our code is being responsible for the allocation of most memory. Like the stack overflow, recursion takes a lot repeated memory, so stop coding recursive would prevent us to blow up the memory spaces.